NO. 11.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1884.

| VOL. I. | |
|---|---------------------|
| WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA | AND ALL |
| W GUSTA RAILROAD. | |
| Going Sou h No 48 Leave Wilmington 9 30 p m | No 40 11 10 p m |
| Arrive at Florence 1 50 a m | 2 20 R m |
| | No 47 |
| Leave columbia | 10 00 p m |
| Leave Florence. 4 50 p m | 1 52 a m |
| Leave Columbia Leave Florence. 450 p m Arrive at Wilmington 740 p m Train No. 43 stops at all station and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, ' Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, | ns. Nos. 48 |
| and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, ' | Whiteville, |
| Timborsville, Subiter, Camden Jul | iction ard |
| Eastover. Passengers for columb | oia and all |
| points on C & G R R, C, C & A R R, A tion and all points beyond, should t | ake No. 48, |
| night express. Separate Pullma | n sleepers |
| for charleston and Augusta on tra 47. All trains run solid between and Wilmington. | charleston |
| SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE R. | ALLROAD |
| | |
| On and after May 12, 1884, trains will be run daily, except S tween Spartanburg and Henders | unday, be- |
| follows: | onville as |
| UP TRAIN. | |
| Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanbur | rg 6 00 p m |
| Leave Saluda | . 8 50 pm |
| Leave Flat Rock | . 9 15 pm |
| Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanbur Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot Leave Saluda Leave Flat Rock Arrive Hendersonville DOWN MRAIN. | . эог р лг |
| Leave Hendersonville | . 800 am |
| Leave Saluda | . 9 00 a m |
| Leave Saluda Leave Air Line Junction Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg | .11 25 a m |
| Trains on this road run by Air-Li | |
| Both trains make connections for | Columbia |
| and Charleston via Spartanburg, | Union and |
| and Charleston via Spartanburg, Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by JAMES ANDERSON, Superin | tendent. |
| CONDENSED TIME CARD | |
| Magnolia Passenger R | oute. |
| In effect September 14, 188 | 4. |
| GOING SOUTH. | 97. 22 |
| Arrive Augusta 11 30 am | 44 00 pm 8 50 pm |
| Leave Augusta 10 30 am | 9 00 pm |
| Arrive Atlanta 5 45 pm | 6 40 am |

| In effect September 14, 18 | 4.2 |
|--|-----------------------|
| GOING SOUTH. | |
| Leave Greenwood *5 30 am. Arrive Augusta | †4 00 p 8 50 p |
| Leave Augusta 10 30 am Arrive Atlanta 5 45 pm | 9 00 p 6 40 a |
| Leave Augusta 11 40 am Arrive Beaufort 5 50 pm " Port Royal 6 05 pm " Chaleston 6 50 pm " Savaunah 6 42 pm " Jacksonvillo 9 00 am | |
| GOING NORTH. | |
| Leave Jacksonville 5 30 pm " Savannah 6 55 am " Charleston 6 10 am Leave Port Royal 7 25 am " Bexufort 7 37 am " Augusta 1 40 pm | |
| Leave Atlanta | †8 50 p 6 10 a |
| Leave Augusta 4 00 pm Arrive Greenwood 9 00 pm | 5 40 a 11 30 a |
| Tickets on sale at Greenwood to at through rates—baggage checker nation. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, W. F. Shellman, Traffic Ma J. N. Bass, Superintendent. | all poin I to dest |
| ATLANTIC COAST LINE, | |

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884. NEW LINE between Charleston and Columbia and Upper South Carolina. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

| 9 48 " Sumter " 6 55 " 11 00 pm Ar Columbia Lv. 5 30 " 221 " Winnsboro " 8 48 " 3 45 " Chester " 2 44 " 5 25 " Yorkville " 1 00 " 6 25 " Lancaster " 9 00 " 5 00 " Rock Hill " 2 00 " 6 15 " Charlotte " 1 00 " 6 15 " Charlotte " 1 00 " 1 13 pm Ar Newberry Lv 3 02 pm 3 09 " Greenwood " 12 48 " 6 56 " Laurens " 7 40 am 5 18 " Anderson " 10 33 " 6 05 " Greenville " 9 50 " 7 03 " Walhalla " 8 50 " 4 45 " Abbeville " 11 00 " 5 50 " Spartanburg " 1050 " 9 20 2" " Bendersonville " 8 00 " Solid Trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C. J. F. DIVINE, T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Sup't, Gen'l Pas. Agent COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD On and after October 5, 1884, Passenge TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upo this road and its branches. Duily, except Sundays. No. 53, UP PASSENGER | | | | | K | AST |
|--|------------|---------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| 8 40 " Lancs " \$ 05 " 9 48 " Sunter " 6 55 " 11 00 pm Ar Columbia Lv. 5 30 " 221 " " Winnsboro " 8 48 " 3 45 " Chester " 2 44 " 5 25 " Yorkville " 1 00 " 6 25 " " Yorkville " 1 00 " 6 25 " " Lancaster " 9 00 " 5 00 " Rock Hill " 2 00 " 6 15 " Charlotte " 1 00 " 6 15 " Charlotte " 1 00 " 6 15 " " Charlotte " 1 00 " 6 25 " " Greenwood " 12 48 " 6 5 0 " " Greenwood " 12 48 " 6 5 18 " Anderson " 10 33 " 4 45 " Anderson " 10 33 " 6 05 " " Greenwille " 9 50 " 7 03 " Walhalla " 8 50 " 4 45 " Albeville " 11 00 " 5 50 " " Spartanburg " 1050 " 8 00 " Solid Trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C. J. F. DIVINE, T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pas. Agent COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD On and after October 5, 1884, Passenge Thains will run as herewith indicated upo this road and its branches. **Duily.except Sundays.** **No. 53. UP PASSENGER** | 7 00 | am | Ly Charleston | Ar. | 9 4 | 5 1117 |
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| " Columbia C. & C. Junc'n 10 45 pr | On TEAL | and | d after October 5, 1884, will run as herewith ind | 10 | | |
| Allive Aiston 19 to | Lonv | e Col | Daily, except Sundays No. 53. UP PASSENGI dembia S. C. Junc'n | ER | 10 45 | 1 |
| newberry 1 13 m. | Lonv | e Col | Paily, except Sundays No. 53. UP PASSENGI olumbia S. C. Junc'n umbia C. & G. D | ER | 10 45 | p m |
| Ninety-Six 2 47 p. | Lonv | e Col Col re A N | Daily, except Sundays No. 53. UP PASSENGI olambia S. C. Junc'n umbia C. & G. D lston | ER | 10 45 11 10 12 10 | p m |

Greenwood Hodges Belton at Greenville 6 05 pm DOWN PASSENGER. Leave Greenville at . 9 50 0 1 Arrive Belton. Ninety-Six. Newberry . . Columbia C. & G. D. Arrivo Columbia S C. June'n BPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL HOAD. NO. 53. UP PASSENGER. " Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot 5 50 p m NO. 52. DOWN PASSENGER. t vo Spart'g R. & D. Depot ... 10 35 a m

"Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot ... 10 50 a m

Union. . 12 50 m

Arrive at Alston Leave Newberry Arrive at Laurens C. H. 3 30 pm Laurens C. H Arrive at Newberr .11 10 pm ABBEVILLE BRANCH. Leave Hodges. Leave Abbeville Arrive at Hodges 12 00 p BLUE RIDGE RAILRO AD AND ANDERSON BRANCH.
Leave Belton 45 pm Arrive Anderson Pendleton. Seneca c Arrive at Walhalla Loave Walhalia Arrive Seneca ... " Pendleton

Arrive at Belton CONNECTIONS. A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Ashoville and Startaghayer railroad from and for points and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina, C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

10 33 a m

Anderson

FATIBLE AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

Standard Eastern Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

D. CARDWELL, ASB't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Lawyers go to the MESSENGER office for Letter Heads and Cards.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:"

Columbia Division-Daily. Leave Columbia... Due at Charleston 5 27 p m 9 38 p m 4 30 p m 7 48 a m . 12 20 p m . 7 00 a m Leave Charleston Due at columbia .11 00 p m 9 22 a m Cumden Division-Daily except Sundays. Leave Columbia. 7 48 a m 12 55 p m 7 15 a m 11 00 p m 5 27 p m 8 25 p m 4 00 p m 9 22 p m Due Camden Leave Camden. Due Columbia. Anyvsta Division—Daily. 5 27 p n Due Augusta... Leave Augusta... Due Columbia...

Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green ville railroad by train arriving at 11 00 a. m. and departing at 627 p. m.; at Columbia Junction wh Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Savannah Rautroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail At Augusta with Georgia and Gentral rail roads to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barnwell railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by apply-

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PECK, General Manager. D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

The Georgia Pacific

RAILWAY.

New Short Line, via., Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., to Points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tecas and the West and

The favorite route TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COMMENCING December 1st, 1884 Double Daily Trains, with elegant Sleeping Cars attached, for which the low rate of \$1 for each section is charged—the lowest sleeping car rates in the United States. Berths secured ten days in advance.

SEE that your Tickets New Read FROM ...

ATLANTA, VIA THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RALWAY AND

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. For further information write to or

call ou L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt., ATLANTA, GA. I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Superintendent,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE
RAILROAD
Passenger Department.—On and after Aug.
3d, 1884, passenger train service on the A.
and C. Division will be as follows:

| п | way co to iston with the as tollow | 8; |
|---|--|-------------|
| | Northward, No. 51 | * No. 53† |
| | Leave Atlanta 4 49 p | m 8 40 a m |
| | arrive Gainesville 6 57 p | |
| | Lula a 7 25 p | |
| | Raban Gap june b. 8 12 p | |
| | Toccoa c 8 54 p | |
| | Senera City d 9 59 p | in 100 pm |
| ì | Central 10 32 p | m 1 52 p m |
| 1 | Liberty 10 53 p | m 2 13 p m |
| Ì | Easley | |
| | Greenville c 11 42 p | |
| Ĭ | Spartanhouse f 101 | m 2 47 p m |
| | Spartanburg f 101 a | |
| d | Gastonia y 3 20 a | m 5 54 p m |
| | charlotte h 4 10 a | |
| | Southward, No. 5 | |
| 1 | Leave charlotte 1 45 a | |
| | arriveGastonia 2 30 a | |
| | Spartanburg 4 28 a | |
| ı | Greenville 5 43 a | m 455 pm |
| | Easley 6 17 n | m 5 26 p an |
| | Laberty 634 a | m 5 12 p m |
| 1 | Central 6 55 a | m 6 60 pm |
| 1 | Seneca city 7 33 a | m 7 36 pm |
| - | Тоссоа 8 40 а | |
| | * Rabun Gap june 934 a | |
| ٩ | Lula 10 09 a | |
| | Gainesville 10 36 a | m 9 25 p m |
| 1 | Atlanta 100 p | m 11 30 a m |
| 3 | #F************************************ | 30 a in |

"Express. | Mail. Freight trains on this road all carry passen-; passenger trains run through to Dan-aud connect with Virginia Midland railway to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 leaves Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there at 7 41 a m

Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on rains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Through tickets on sale at Orleans. Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south. southwest, north and east. A connects with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls; with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dallas; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt.

M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

CARPETS.

CARPETS and House Furnishing Goods, the Largest Stock South of Baltimore, Moquet, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets. Rugs, Mats and Crumb Cloths. Window Shades, Wall Papers, Borders, Laco Curtains, Cornices and Poles, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, Upholstery, Engravings, Cromos, Picture Frames. Write for samples and prices. BAILIE & COSKERY,

Augusta, Ga. A LL the new shapes in Hats and Bonnets, with Ribbons, Birds, Flowers, Satins and Velvets to match.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

Examine our Stock before buying your wedding and Christmas presents Speed & Lowry.

Subscribe for the Messenger.

"GNAWETH A FILE."

SOME SAGE REFLECTIONS FROM BILL ARP.

The Boomerang a Dangerous Weap on in Careless Hands-Good Advice for Mr. Blaine and his Followers-Arp in Hunt of a Sinecure and the Result of his Search.

And he gnaweth a file. Well, it is right hard vittels, I know, but sometimes it helps a man to explode, and thrash around under great disappointments. It sets the pent up bile to working, and when he gets rid of it he feels better. Mr. Blaine feels better now, I reckon. May be that Augusta speech he was a very sensitive man and if he got beaten he would kill himself. But the danger is all over now and the crisis us pass resolutions of sympathy, for a great man has fallen this day in Israel. Well, he fell several years ago, but he didn't fall so far nor so suddenly, and somebody. He had Beecher and Burchard and Nast and the Harpers and the Times, but he was afraid of them, and so he takes the Solid South for his victim-the old martyr that has stood the brunt of a thousand slanders and still lives. Thank the good Lord, she still lives! They have thrown boomerangs at her for twenty years, but the boomerang is a dangerous weapon in careless hands. They tell me that a man can throw it clean round a house and it will come back and hit him if he don't dodge. Better quit throwing boomerangs. They threw one at us when they gave the negro the vote and it has just got back and hit them a terrible blow. It hit Mr. Blaine in the pit of the stomach and hurt an he gnaweth a file. And it hit Murat Halstead, and he gnaweth a file. And that Milwaukee feller gnaweth a file. I'm afraid that files will be scarce up there, and as they seem to like such vittels, I think I will send them a few old ones from my blacksmith shop-I reckon they are good eating to folks who

like them. But I am sorry for Mr. Blaine-I really am-and I hope our folks will give him the charity of their silence. Say no more about Mulligan, or Hocking Valley, or Joy, or Fisher. Don't kick a man when he is down. Don't punch a poor coon just to see him bite the stick. They punched us after they whipped us and I never could understand it unless dead he kicked him and mangled him and cursed him until a man who stood by said, "Don't you see that brute is dead-what are you kicking him now for ?" "Dog on him," said he, "I want to teach him that there is a little hell and punishment after death."

But now let us all have peace. Let us return good for evil. We have got friends up there, and for their sakes let us forgive and forget. I wish we had invited Mr. Blaine down to our jubilee and got him to make another speech. Maybe our sunny South and our hospitality would have affected him and set his liver straight. We could have given him some S. S. S. besides and sent him iome a better and a happier man.

I wonder what office he would like under Mr. Cleveland -some little thing to taper off on-a consulate to South America, Brazil or Terra Del Fuego, or maybe the Cape of Good Hope. Good hopes are good things for a disappointed man. There would be a wide field for his philanthropy down there, for the people are black-solid black. I think it would harmonize Halstead and company to give them an office, and we will have lots of offices. I was afraid we wouldn't have enough people to fill them, but I reckon we will. Our boys seem to be right patriotic. There are fifteen volunteers already for the Cartersville post office, and I feel encouraged. They are all good men and willing. I hear that one man came a hundred miles to take it as soon as it was vacant. Such patriotism ought to be rewarded. I was thinking about a snug little sinecure myself, and went down to Atlanta to see about it and offer my services, but a man tackled me as soon as I lit off the cars and took me away off round a corner and said he was after an office, and wanted me to help him get it, and told me how that he had worked for the party for 20 odd years, and never had had nothing, and he was poor and needy; and when I asked him what office it was, he named the very one I was after. Well, I am easily overcome by a friend in distress, and so I promised to do all I could, and in ten minutes after I left him I met another friend who wanted it, and so I promised him, and before I left town I had promised six, and I felt relieved to think that I was regarded of so much influence and could do so much good in helping the needy. It is a good sign to see that so many are volunteering, for it will give Mr. Cleveland plenty of choice. It is going to be right hard on our members of Congress. They

have got to play a new role now. When THE LEAVEN OF THE SCHOOLS. Dr. Curry's address lasted an hour and a the fifteen applications for the Cartersville post office are sent up to the Postmaster-General he will do like that officer always does. He will refer the whole lot to Mr. Clements, and Mr. Clements will look over the names to the petitions, and after considering who is the best man for the office and for the the members of the Legislature one friend and fourteen enemies. So, there is going to be the dickens to play in the district and all over the State, and lots of disappointed patriots are going to get fighting mad. But I hope they will have sense enough to spell the word saved his life, for I heard folks say that file. I'm sorry for our members of Con-"acquiesce," and not go to gnawing a comprising Governor Thompson, Lieugress. A man told me in Atlanta that mons, Superintendent Coward and Governor Brown's mail was now about a bushel a day, and it took two clerks to is past. Let us have pity on him. Let read them and file them and make out a House committees on education. tally sheet, so that the Governor could get an idea without reading them. Governor Colquitt got 47 letters in one mail, and 45 of them were applications for of- plauded with great heartiness. After the whole nation did not see him. It fice. It is very encouraging to think broad and able discourse on the Gov was an awful shock this time, and he that we have got so many who are fitten, ernment, Dr. Curry addressed himself

friends say they are. Sometimes I think I would like to get on me. I was ruminating over his wonplow, but they don't come, and so I have quit plowing. The shoving process seems to be unpopular, as a general hardest and has the longest pole generally knocks down the persimmon.

So, wade in, boys, and fortify your selves. Combined confederate, make promises. It is no sin to hold office. It s honorable, but if you can do anything else and make a living you had better do it, for fear you may be disappointed and have to gnaw a file. BILL ARP.

The Limit of the Magnetic Girl.

One of the most interpating problems of the day is the discovery of the limits of magnetism as exhibited in the healthful American girl. Up to a very recent period magnetic manifestations-except on the part of politicians-have been purely physical in their nature. The Georgia "wonder," so-called, was a it was like the fellow who killed a dog er of magnetism over matter, and espechair-raiser and man-shaker. The pow-

tion, she demonstrated very satisfactorily. Beyond that she did not go. Into the empyrean regions of mind her magnetism never soared. She could move a man from or in a chair; she could move him with a billiard cue, an umbrella or a cane. But she could not move him to tears or to laughter. Over his finer feelings she had no control. So far as her magnetism was concerned she was essentially of the carth earthly. And, as it was with the Georgia wonder, so was it with the magnetic girls of her time.

But as the star of the Georgia girl pales a new one has arisen in the West, and we have a Wisconsin "wonder" with a style of magnetism entirely different from that hitherto prevailing. The Wisconsin girl, who hails from Milwaukee, is not a physical wonder. She doesn't raise chairs or washtubs or flatirons. What she raises chiefly is-consternation. Her magnetisu takes the form of mysterious hands in mirrors and strange beings in dark corners looking sternly and threateningly. Worst of all, her anagnetism unlooses her tongue, so that she can disclose all the secrets of the bystanders, causing many of them to blush and stop their ears and run away. It is in this latter manifestation that the Milwaukee magnetism is most terrible; and it is this that lends point to the inquiry as to the probable feminine youth of the country.

imits of magnetism in the hands of the If this thing is to go any farther we have no hesitation in saying that the young woman of the period is not only more dangerous than she has been reputed but far more dangerous than the young woman of any antecedent period. If people are to have all their secrets disclosed, upon the slightest provocation or no provocation at all, as if they were candidates for office, there is an end to social peace and good order and neighborly communion. The opening of a young woman's mouth in any gathering will be the signal for prompt dispersal and seclusion. It would be bad enough if Milwaukee magnetism could be relied upon to disclose only the truth; but in the absence of any assurance on that point it must be frowned down. Unless its manifestation cease at once there can be but one answer to the vexed question, "What shall we do with our Milwaukee girls ?" That answer will be : We must suppress them .- Detroit Free Press.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Speed

Address of Dr. J. L. M. Curry in

Messenger,

Columbia. [Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

Columbia, December 3.-Dr. J. L. M Curry, the distinguished general agent of the Peabody fund, addressed people, and for Mr. Clements too, he and the citizens of Columbia in will recommend one, and thereby make the hall of Representatives to-night on the subject of education. The hall was brilliantly illuminated and every seat was occupied, while scores of people stood outside the railings throughout the proceedings. Dr. Curry was escorted to the speaker's stand by a committee tenant-Governor Sheppard, Speaker Si-Messrs. Buist and Hutson, the chairmen respectively of the Senate and Speaker Simons introduced him. Dr

Curry's address was an aggressive and powerful one and was frequently aphad to say something. He had to abuse for I know they are all fitten; their to the negro problem in the South. We must, he said, lift up this people or they would inevitably drag us down to perdigood fat office like Mr. Cleveland has tion. Our own self-interest, to reduce always got his. That is, have it shoved the matter to a selfish question, demanded that they should be lifted up less derful career. There is nothing like it they drag us down. The government since old Father Cincinnatus was called was linked to the lowest strata of seciefrom the plow to govern the Roman Em- ty and could not be separated. He was pire. But they don't call them from the free to admit that giving the suffrage to plow now. I have been looking up the this vast horde of ignorant, unqualified road for seven years for a committee to people was the most gigantic crime recome after me and take me from the corded in history, yet it had been done irrevocably done, and could not be altered. We must make the best of it.

The speaker's declaration that the thing, and now the feller who works the greatest calamity that ever afflicted the South was the introduction of negro slaves, was loudly applauded. The great hand of statesmanship should be placed under this lowest strata, and lift it up to a comprehension of its responsibilities and duties. Alluding to the talk about the evil ef-

fect of education on ordinary labor, Dr. Curry demolished this plea of people who were haunted by the fear that scavengers and boot-blacks would disappear if the people were taught the three "R.'s." What instructed labor assisted labor. He said that he went to-day to the public schools of Columbia. They were an honor to the State. The Legislature could do nothing better or wiser than to adjourn to-morrow and visit ing to the pressure of family influence these schools, and see what was being accomplished for the elevation of whites cially over weight and laws of gravita- ed teachers in the colored schools here place on the 11te instant. to the great work the white people of the South were doing for the education of the negro.

He made these remarks, he said, to vindicate the South, and hurl back the aspersions which had been cast upon our people.

Turning to another subject of some popular discussion in South Carolina Dr. Curry showed that public schools were interlinked with colleges and universities and that where the one flourished the others throve equally. He believed in denominational colleges. He was himself the president of the board of trustees of a denominational college and had been for twelve years a professor in one. He gave yearly of his means to the support of such institutions. But he was far from thinking that there was any antagonism between the denominational colleges and the colleges and universities of the State There is, or ought to be perfect harmony, as there is perfect identity of interest. They benefitted and mutually supported each other. State universities were a necessity. Their places would not be filled by denominational colleges. The State needs what denominational colleges can't furnish-great scholars, great leaders of the people That the two classes of institutions could exist and prosper together he proved by the example of Virginia, where the denominational colleges pros-

institutions, including her great Univer-He added that he had gone on a pilgrimage to-day with bowed head and South Carolina College, an institution which had made luminous the history of the State. He eloquently showed how much the college had done for the State, and named some of the great men it had furnished to politics, to theology, to literature.

pered, while the State supported three

In conclusion, he said: "I charge you to be true to your duty and loyal to your State, and by every means in your action, and this good old State take her place in the roll of realms, surpassed by none in learning and strength, as she is equalled by none in historic fame."

Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard thanked the audience for their attention and unanimously adopted. attendance, and adjourned the meeting.

half. Only a few of its points are here given. It made a profound impression.

For Man's Delusion Given.

Those girls are all a wicked show,
For man's delusion given;
Their smiles of joy and tears of woo
Deceifful shine, deceifful flow;

They love you for a little while, And tell you naught shall sunder Two loving hearts, then full of guile Bait others with their 'witching smile, And you may go to thunder.

-Chicago Sun. TWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP.

How Frank Simpson of New York Lost His Lady Love.

WASHINGTON, December 3 .- For some time past Washington society has been on the qui vive over the announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary E. Willard to Frank Simpson, of New York They met in London while Miss Willard was abroad with her father, C. D. Willard, one of Washington's proudest and wealthiest citizens. Simpson is the son of George Simpson, of the firm of left in the hands of this party? Donnell, Lawson & Simpson of New

Most elaborate preparations were made for the wedding. Over fifteen only a few days ago the expectant Simpson sent five hundred additional to such omitted in the first list. There were hundreds of presents, of the costliest brides. The wedding was announclast Saturday to attend the ceremony. dresses made by Worth of Paris, which majority of our white population. are the talk and envy of social circles in ing reports of the magnificence of the

bride's trousseau. Beneath these grand preparations, however, there lurked dissatisfaction with the nuptials. The bride's parents were heartily in favor of the alliance, but the bride was averse to the match. She frankly went to Simpson and informed him that she did not and could never love him, and requested that she be released from the engagement. Ow-

This morning Miss Willard left her in the South. Here Dr. Curry alluded home and met William Paxton, a clever and rising young patent attorney of this city, who awaited her coming'with impatience. They proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Addison, rector of Trinity Church, and married in the presence of the groom's brother and a few of his intimate friends,

The happy couple took the 11 A. M. train for the South. The bride is a very handsome brunette, with large, dark, lustrous eyes and plump figure. She wore a plum colored dress and hat with a fur, seal sacque and muff. She is twenty-two years of age-

The elopement, owing to the prominence of the parties, will be the sensation of the town as soon as the facts are generally known. The union of Miss Willard and Mr. Paxton is simply the culmination of a genuine love match. Rather than risk unhappiness with a nan whom she could not love she adopted the heroine remedy as given above.

The minister who performed the cerenony said to your correspondent tonight that he was ignorant of the fact that he had united an cloping couple. The parties were strangers to him, and as they presented to him the regular legal document necessary on such occasions he feltauthorized to marry them.

The Electoral College.

The Electoral College met at the State House yesterday at 12 M., as the law requires, the nine Electors being present. They duly qualified by taking and subscribing to the proper oath of office prescribed by law, and effected a permanent organization, with Hon. John L. Manning as President and Hon. W. C. reverent heart. He had visited the old Benet as Secretary. The College immediately proceeded to ballot for President of the United States and nine electoral votes were cast for Grover Cleveland of the State of New York. Immediately thereafter they balloted for Vice-President and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana received the nine electoral votes of the College

After a prolonged discussion as to the proper form of the returns required by your power see that this Republic has law, it was, on motion, resolved that the dangers which threaten it averted by the Secretary, Mr. Benet, should prepare a form during the recess, which was taken at 2 P. M., to be submitted to the College when it reconvened at 4 P. M.

The College met again at 4 P. M. when Mr. Benet, the Secretary, submitted the form he had prepared, and it was

The College then proceeded to elect :

messenger to carry the electoral votes to Washington. There were fourteen applications. On the fourth ballot, Mr. B. H. Rutledge, Jr., of Charleston, was elected messenger.

A recess was taken at 5.30 P. M. to continue until 9.45 this morning.

WHAT THEY REALLY FEAR.

Not a Return to Slavery, But the Loss of Privileges.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: While travelling on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad the other day I purchased a copy of your valuable, or, rathr, invaluable paper, and found an extract from the Palmetto Press concerning the treatment of the colored people in the South and their being reduced to slavery again in case of the Democrats getting in possession of the National or Federal Government, &c. The substance of the "comment" on the article in question (like many other things said in your columns in our behalf) is an excellent article, but why may we not believe that our case will be a bad one if

We don't believe that we are to be placed in the same condition of servitude, but we believe that many of our privileges will be taken from us, and hundred invitations were sent out, and well may we believe so when we can already hear white men of the party standing on the streets planning out what of his relatives and friends as had been they intend to do when Cleveland goes into the "White House."

Your humble correspondent heard a description, and in variety comprising white man say the other day that the almost everything usually given to loafers would soon be put to work now that the Democrats had got posession of ed for December 11 and the bride's the reins. Of course he referred to the father is even now on his way from negro. Let us occupy whatever position Europe, having sailed from Liverpool we may, so long as it is not between the plough handles, we are considered loaf-He has sent his daughter numerous ers, and are entitled to no respect by the

If the Democratic party would put this city. The garments are models of their most conservative men in office, we the man milliner's art. The favored few | could readily believe they meant to treat who have seen them have spread glow- us with fairness, but they send their bitterest men to the most important places. We don't care whether we have colored Representatives in the Congressional and Legislative halls or not since we have somebody that sympathises with our condition ; but does Col. D. Wyatt Aiken or Gen. M. C. Butler care anything for us? What did Col. Aiken say about us in Greenville last year when he was invited there to make an "agricultural address?" He was so anxious to get a hold of the poor negro until he could not let him rest that little time.

Our confidence is not to be won by abuse and misrepresentation. True, race of mankind in our former condition for 243 years, and then turn them loose and see if they will be what they ought to be in 10 or 15 years. I say 10 or 15 years, because it was 5 years, at least, after we were freed before the "bushwhackers" stopped, and in many of the more remote places, even now, they club together and beat colored men whom they call saucy.

I said that we cared not whether we were represented by our own race or not, but in one thing particular we do care, and that is on the boards of school trustees. We are denied this privilege, and in many cases, teachers holding certificates and selected by the patrons, are rejected by the trustees on account of me prejudice of theirs. Under Republican rule the boards generally consisted of two whites and one colored man, and we think we might be allowed one man on each board now.

In some of the counties in the State the colored teachers are subjected to all the partiality and insults possible by the School Commissioners. Especially is his the case in Greenville and Anderson counties, but even the white people have shown such men that they are tired of them by calmly laying them on the shelf and filling their places with more con-

True the colored teachers are inferior : many of them learnt what little they know by lightwood knots, &c., but the Commissioners just mentioned were always indisposed to give them what was really due them. The best men have been driven out of the profession in these counties by their partiality. I am not in the business now and never exsect to be again, but I speak for those who are to fill this position. I have tried to teach in both of these and also in Spartanburg county, but there could be nothing said against Mr. Chapman.

We always try to treat our white friends with respect and manners, and especially those in places of trust and onor, but we generally find the cold shoulder turned to us in return. Gen. Washington and another man were riding in a buggy one time, and they met colored man, who raised his hat to hem. The General took off his hat in return. "Why, General," said the other demon in human form, "do you take off your hat to speak to a negro?" course 'do," replied the General, "do you suppose I could allow an inferior being to have more manners than I have ?"

Now, I don't mention this action of the "Father of our country" and founder of our Government because I think that our white friends ought to do so now, but I do think that when we have business in the offices and with the officers we help to support, we should receive the courtesy due us. Messrs. Todd and Kennedy will soon have to do like other selfish men have done-step down and out-and let their successors, who are regarded as better men, take their

Let our white friends learn that the foe is not to be converted into a friend by hard blows and partial treatment. Yours respectfully, J. T. ROBERTSON,

A colored citizen.